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Democracy's Three Chances.

The oldest of judgments on the campaign of 1900, the gambler's, was said yesterday to favor overwhelmingly the chances of McKinley; the betting was 4 to 1 on the Republican ticket. Yet Democratic victory may come in three ways.

Perhaps Gold Democrats, office seekers mainly, anointing themselves with pretense that the Republican Currency law is a sufficient bulwark against the renewed Democratic pledge of 1901, may slip back into their old party in numbers great enough to reverse the election of 1896.

Possibly CARL SCHURZ, EDWARD ATKINSON and their kind may, by their Anti-Imperialist appeals, prejudice enough voters against the Administration's steadfast upholding of the flag and American expansion to turn the scale in BRYAN's favor.

Finally, there is the Chicago platform, reaffirmed at Kansas City in all its evil redness. Although this monstrous programme has once been overwhelmingly defeated there is at least an ominous precedent for its triumph.

It is conceivable that the rage against wealth and social order which in 1892, behind the champion of Homestead, GROVER CLEVELAND, flamed up with intensity that blinded reason and vengefully consumed the very prosperity that all were then rejoicing in, may, with BRYAN carrying the torch, be roused to shake again and harder the very foundations of business.

Thus Humburg, Schurz and Anarchy are the Democratic party's three hopes.

It is highly improbable that any or all of them can elect BRYAN; yet the great body of United States citizens must face squarely the possibility of such a national misfortune, and put into their coming conflict with the Democracy's foolish, false and vicious reasoning, the wisdom, the seriousness, the patriotism and the energy that are demanded in extreme and imminent danger.

The New Political Conditions.

Published expressions by prominent representatives of Gold Democrats in all parts of the Union indicate to be the same as it was in 1896. That is, the great majority of them will support Mr. McKinley squarely as the only available means of averting the disastrous silver policy of BRYAN. A minority, it is true, composed more especially of Southern men, of whom Col. WATKINSON of Kentucky is an example, have gone over to BRYAN, under the pressure of the dominant political sentiment about them. Possibly also there will be a third ticket put up to satisfy others who had rather throw away their votes than support a Republican candidate; but, as it was in 1896, comparatively little of such unreasonableness will remain when the day for voting comes.

The attempts which will be made to restore the old partisan conditions by forcing into prominence other issues than that of the currency cannot be successful. Every intelligent man knows that the partisan division previous to 1896 has no applicability to this issue between gold and silver and cannot be resumed until after that question is out of the way. Their position toward the present monetary standard now makes the only vital distinction between the two political forces, and are contending for the supremacy, and the mere partisan names they bear are of no real significance otherwise. The only "imperialism" feared by sensible Democrats opposed to the 16-to-1 policy is that of the stubborn will which compelled the Democratic party to render absolute submission to it at Kansas City.

The great support which the Democratic party received in 1896, as a consequence of the successful combination it then made with all the silver elements in every party, rendered inevitable a repetition of the experiment in 1900. That it was only nominally a Democratic movement was proved by BRYAN's getting a million more votes than the Democratic party alone had ever received, though it was estimated that he lost as large a number of distinctively Democratic votes. It was a political combination which worked more successfully than any other in our history; and it has been kept up in the four years since with unparalleled persistency, so that now Populists, Silver Democrats, and Silver Republicans are united in support of BRYAN even more firmly and resolutely than they were in 1896. Behind him, therefore, is not the Democratic party as it had been historically, but a new political association composed of the revolutionary elements of all parties working not for victory at the polls merely, but with the fanatical determination to revolutionize the currency and financial legislation of the nation, a counter-combination of political forces. A overcome this new and dangerous fusion is obviously as necessary now as it was four years ago.

Moreover, the influences operating to prevent the consolidation of the opposition to the party of BRYAN are much less potent at present than they were in 1896. The 16-to-1 proposition has been thoroughly debated. Everybody understands it now, and the prosperity of the last four years has disposed of the Bryan argument effectually by practical demonstration. It does not need to be threshed over again. Its fallacies and the direful consequences which would follow an attempt to reduce it to practice in legislation have been brought home to the intelligence of men more and more as time has passed. The question is not discussed, for it is settled. In 1896 eager crowds gathered on street corners to

argue 16 to 1; but they will not be collected this year, for all men have taken their sides on the question definitely. The man who sticks still to 16 to 1 is beyond persuasion and so is the man who has discerned its rottenness. The two are in diametrically opposite positions, however close may have been their political agreement before this issue was raised.

Consequently confidence in the defeat of the Bryan movement is far greater now than it was in 1896. Here in New York it seems to be absolute among business men, on the ground that political division will be on the 16-to-1 issue and not according to former partisan attachments. The doubt that prevailed in 1896, lest mere partisan prejudice should prevent political union in behalf of gold, seems to have disappeared.

The only danger feared now is political dissension due to the question of dread of the possibility of BRYAN's election; but before next November there will be excitement enough.

Bryan and Wealth.

At 1:30 A. M., July 7, the Montana delegation to the Kansas City Convention arrived in Lincoln, Neb., and woke it up with bands and cheers. The delegates took a trolley car and rode to Mr. BRYAN's house. The statesman got up and dressed and made these remarks, the reading of which is calculated to make any sane man rub his eyes and wonder if he is awake:

"I don't believe the Republican party will carry a single State. I shall not concede them a State this year, nor even Vermont. It is only a question which State in the Union will give the largest Democratic majority. Republican party is the party of wealth; so why should not Democracy win?"

The passionate fanaticism of Bryanism could hardly rise to a whiter heat. Passing over the wild predictions, what shall we say of a man who in the presence of a delegation whose "Angel" is the Hon. WILLIAM A. CLARK, one of the richest men in the country, avers that the Republican party is the party of wealth; being, in the estimation of Mr. BRYAN, being a crime?

But in another sense than Mr. BRYAN's the Republican party is the party of wealth. It is the defence of property, of wages, of savings, of the rewards of labor and industry and skill, against the prospective policy of the Bryan Trust. Every man and woman that earns or that saves would be injured by the success of the party or collection of parties that seeks to debase the currency, to the accumulation. To the men and women whose special champion Mr. BRYAN professes to be, "the producing classes" as he calls them, theesellers of their labor day by day or week by week, his financial ideas would bring special injury. They are the great creditors; collectively they are the great capitalists.

The fierce energy with which Mr. BRYAN pursues wealth will bring against him a saner and surer energy, the deep and powerful resistance of the millions whose prosperity he attacks.

A Four-Cornered Study.

We present four varieties of politicians as special subjects of profitable study for the day. They all have belonged among the Democrats:

In 1896 the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL went to Chicago at the head of a delegation pledged to the idea that "the maintenance of the present gold standard is essential to the preservation of our national credit, to the redemption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor." In the convention, when the silver plank was in final debate, Mr. HILL's state of mind, morals and partisanship was impressively reflected in these few sentences of his anti-platform speech:

"I am a Democrat, but not a revolutionist."

"Was it wise to assail the Supreme Court of your country? I will not follow such a revolutionary step as this."

When the Bryan platform was adopted Mr. HILL's feeling of rebellion against it was strong enough to prevent him from public speaking for BRYAN, but he voted for him. This year Mr. HILL went to Kansas City, not to eliminate free silver from the Democratic programme, for that he knew to be hopeless, but to cover it with the cloak of "reaffirmation," the rest of the platform being accepted without criticism. Again the New York statesman failed. He was beaten as utterly as he was in 1896. But he says he is "reasonably satisfied" with the results, and that he will not only vote for the ticket but speak for it. Plainly, Mr. HILL's earlier objection to what he so strenuously protested against four years ago was on the ground of expediency merely. Mr. HILL has nothing to do with the principles of politics. He is for his party's name and for nothing else. If the conventions of Philadelphia and Kansas City had formally exchanged platforms, Mr. HILL would have subscribed to the Philadelphia platform, because it bore the Democratic stamp.

Gold Democrat, are you a Hill?

Not exactly so low a plane of citizenship, but virtually as recreant to the country's manifest interests as he himself seems, is the type of Democrat represented by the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND. He describes "the incorporation in the Democratic platform of a specific demand for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1" as a "great surprise and disappointment." And he refuses to say where his vote shall go. In 1896, when the honor of the country was threatened, he voted for the National Republican ticket, but he never confessed that he did. He voted, presumably, for PALMER and BRECKNER, or went fishing. The probability would seem to be that this year he will fish for sure.

Are you a Cleveland?

The Hon. THOMAS M. WALLER, formerly Governor of Connecticut, is evidently more sensitive to political dishonesty and more manly in his ways, but Mr. WALLER's sentiments put him still but a grade higher than the other two men:

"I was a Democrat and a bolter in 1896, and as the situation has not changed, I am a Democrat and a bolter still."

"I rejoice that the Bryan convention distinctly and avowedly created the 16 to 1 Socialistic Populist plank of the Chicago platform instead of concealing its intent and character by holding, as pirates sometimes do, an attractive and alluring flag. The imperialist, militarist and the other ingredients of the strong current of the present campaign are demerits, but they are a good deal less than the fault of the 16 to 1 dose of poison the constitution contains."

"The attempt of the Kansas City platform to mislead thoughtful people by declaring that other issues will be made in the campaign more prominent than the 16 to 1 issue, is too apparent and too silly to accomplish much harm."

"I do not know how I shall vote in November."

Ah, well! Every mind has its mysteries. Mr. WALLER's perception of the identity of the Kansas City platform with that of Chicago is complete and he is not fooled by "the attempt of the Kansas City platform to mislead thoughtful people by declaring that other issues will be made more prominent than the 16 to 1 issue."

In November? The ounce of courage, or conviction, or patriotism, or whatever force is needed which would make Mr. WALLER do the thing that he plainly believes ought to be done, namely, vote for the gold standard candidate, MCKINLEY, alas! he lacks.

Are you a Waller?

There is another kind of Democrat, who will not for a moment wait upon or compromise with the wrong in Bryanism. He is against it, and he will vote against it. He will vote for MCKINLEY and ROOSEVELT. We refer to the Hon. ABRAHAM STEVENS HAWKITT.

Gold Democrat, a Hewitt is the thing to be.

The Last of a "Reformer."

The time was, but isn't, when the Hon. JOHN DE WITT WARNER's opinions and advice on political duty had weight with men formerly of his way of thinking.

The main interest with which his outgivings now are scrutinized by his old associate reformers is that of curiosity—curiosity to see what new dodge or trip or backfall he has devised with which to throw his alleged principles to the floor.

More than a year ago, on July 5, 1899, Mr. WARNER telegraphed to the *Philadelphia Times* as follows:

"As matters now stand, I should heartily support BRYAN on a free trade, anti-imperialist platform as against MCKINLEY on any imaginable platform; and I hope and expect that we shall have a united Democracy next year."

Mr. WARNER meant then that he hoped the issue of honest money would be shoved into the closet by BRYAN long enough for that candidate to get himself elected.

Free silver is not in the closet; it is on the front porch and at the top of the flagstaff, flaunting its defiance and its threat in the face of all sound-money men of the former Democracy. That makes no difference to Mr. JOHN DE WITT WARNER. He is for BRYAN on a free silver platform, with or without free trade, as against MCKINLEY on any imaginable platform; and this is his pretext:

"Sixteen to one is a matter of taste. It was merely poor taste to put it in the platform, and of no earthly concern to anybody except to Democrats, in whose platform it is. We choose to carry a corpse in our procession, that is for us to decide. The fact that it is dead is enough answer to others who object. Personally I am very much concerned as to what our country is to be permanently, but as to what it may be temporarily, especially when I know that it is the Greenback party, from which we are still in danger, that is pretending to be so scared about free silver."

How respectable, in comparison, is even WEBSTER DAVIS's explanation of his turn to the party of BRYAN and free silver at sixteen to one!

Secretary Root's Task.

A series of important orders was issued by the Secretary of War during the past week, directing the movement of troops of our Army. The questions involved in the changes of station ordered are pressing, and the War Department has not a free hand in answering them. The Chinese crisis adds a new and unexpected element to a difficulty already great enough.

We have in the Philippines about 67,000 men, of whom about half are so-called Volunteers—really short-term Regulars. By the terms of the law under which these men are enlisted they must be brought back to this country and mustered out by July 1, 1901. At first sight, it seems as if a year was ample time in which to bring them back. But there is more than a question of transportation. There is the question of replacing them in the Philippines; for though the war there is ended, the necessity for a strong police force still exists. Our army in the Philippines is holding more than three hundred posts, and it cannot be withdrawn any more than the policemen along Broadway can be taken off their posts because there is no riot along that street.

On top of the question of replacing the Volunteers is that of an expedition to Pekin. One infantry regiment has started from Manila for China; and two squadrons of cavalry ordered from this country to Manila will be defeated to China. Eight battalions of infantry and five squadrons of cavalry are also to be sent to China. Gen. MACARTHUR, commanding in the Philippines, has said that he can spare no more troops for China.

The Secretary of War cannot leave the Volunteers in the Philippines until December, at which time Congress meets for its final session. To withdraw them and replace them with Regulars will take some six months; the withdrawal must begin therefore in November, when the earliest regiment of Volunteers raised in this country—three regiments were raised in the Islands—will have been in the Philippines about one year. Even if he could leave them there he cannot be sure what action Congress will take, though he can most certainly count on the prompt passage of an act that will relieve the situation to some extent.

The orders issued last week are the first looking to the changes necessary under the law. Three regiments of infantry now in Cuba are ordered back to this country, where, after a period of recuperation, they will be sent to the Philippines. Two battalions of the only infantry regiment now stationed wholly in the United States, the Fifteenth—six companies of the Seventh are in Alaska—are ordered to San Francisco, en route to the Philippines, and one battalion of infantry and one squadron of cavalry are ordered from Porto Rico to this country. It is hardly appreciated how few soldiers we have left in the United States. There are thirteen squadrons of cavalry, sixty-five batteries of artillery, and fifteen battalions of infantry, of which one and a half are in Alaska. The order that brings twelve battalions back here from Cuba takes eight away, as well as five squadrons of cavalry.

It will be possible for the Secretary of War to put the returned Volunteers on garrison duty for a few months, but in no case longer than until July 1 of next year, to make up for the drain on the troops now in this country; but that expedient will be only temporary. If we had a militia, an actual National Guard, it could be drawn on to replace the Regulars sent to the Philippines, at least until Congress had taken some action to relieve the situation. As it is now, the question confronting the Secretary of War is, in effect, that of trying to make 65,000 men do the work of 100,000.

The most helpful action that Congress can take will be the increase of the Regular army to 100,000 men, and the casting aside of the so-called Volunteer system, so far as regimental organizations are concerned. With such an increase authorized, it might be made as rapidly or as slowly as necessary; and it is not likely that the number will be unduly large. The Volunteer system, as it exists at present, is expensive and cumbersome. It is wholly to it that the present

complications are due. Its abolition and the increase suggested would provide most efficiently and rapidly for the needs of the Army, and at the same time afford an excellent opportunity for obtaining trained officers from the Volunteer regiments. It is possible that many of the present Volunteers would enlist in the Regulars in the Philippines, leaving only skeleton organizations of Volunteer regiments to be mustered out in this country as the law requires. If they did, the question of withdrawal and replacement of Volunteers would be answered largely. The enlargement of the Regular army will be the least expensive way of solving the question now pressing for an answer, and of answering any other questions of the same kind that may arise.

The Bench on Baseball.

The remarks of the Judge before whom the brawling baseball managers, BARROWS of Toronto and BUCKENBERGER of Rochester, were arraigned for disorderly conduct last Monday were well worthy of repetition. The fight between these representatives of the baseball business has already been described in THE SUN. The Magistrate said:

"Baseball has been called the national game of this country. It is in the power of these men as representatives of the sport to keep its reputation above reproach and free from discredit. They should act as gentlemen. I fine you \$15."

These were wholesome words. The reputation of the national game should be above reproach. If every American citizen was as sincere a friend to it as the Rochester Judge, it would be rescued from the disgrace that surrounds it now. But unfortunately his remarks were not addressed to the proper parties, the head centres and responsible sources of the ruffianism which in Rochester the law has been compelled to lay its hands on.

BARROWS and BUCKENBERGER are very far removed from being the chief offenders. So also are the players, who are in almost continuous conflict with the umpire, reluctant to positive violence, as in the case of DOTY of New York, who within a few days knocked down the umpire whose decision displeased him. Guilt lies, in the first place, on the Presidents of the National League, who, under the leadership of Mr. ANDREW J. FRIEDMAN of New York, permit these same players, men in their employ and entirely subject to their control as to conditions of conduct, to dispute the umpire's decisions in direct violation of the so-called rules adopted for the game.

The root of rowdiness in baseball grows, not on the field, but in the clubhouse.

The Hon. BENTON MCILLIN, Governor of Iowa, has written a letter to the Democrats of that State asking them not to press his candidacy for Senator. There is an impression in Tennessee that he ought to be content with his present office. For the sake of harmony and at the request of Col. BRYAN he flings away ambition. Still, it would not take a long or loud call to bring him into the field. The emotion is easily stirred when there is an issue at sight.

WAPAKONETA, Ohio, July 7.—In this city, near the old Blackfoot Bridge, near the Black River, an Indian chief, VAUGHAN, was killed.

We regret to hear of the gentleman's decease, but are happy in the thought that his name lives after him, and a mighty big place must Wapakoneta be if it can accommodate the whole of it.

The Hon. EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., and the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL will have the privilege of voting next fall for the income tax, against which they voted as Senators in Congress from New York.

"If we lose," Col. BRYAN tells the Nebraska Travelling Men's Bryan Club, "our children and our children's children will not succeed to the spirit of 'My Country 'Tis of Thee,' celebrations of the Fourth of July will pass away, and the spirit of empire will be upon us." The Colonel means Fourth of July celebrations by Bryan National Conventions.

The Hon. ERYNE WINSLOW has felt called on to refuse Senator HOAR by means of a letter published in the anti-imperialist organs. "It is a melancholy fact," writes the melancholy ERYNE, "that your venerable hand has been the first to be sundered with the mid-Atlantic of the American Republic. But let us thank Heaven, to weaken the effect of your apostasy to the cause of liberty." It is a melancholy fact that the *Springfield Republican*, which ought to know better, prints his Christian name in letters of living black as "IRVING."

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

By the capture of Bethlehem after what is reported as severe fighting, the British are in possession of the head of the railway to Ladysmith through the Vaal River Pass. By this conquest the sphere of activity of Gen. De Wet's force is seriously narrowed and it is thrown against the Basuto northern border and the Drakensberg Mountains toward Natal. There is only one avenue of escape if the Boers mean to hold together and join the Transvaalers, that is, by one of the passes through the mountain ranges, and across the Buffalo River. The probability is, however, that Lord Roberts has foreseen this and provided against it. The only option apparently left the Boers under the circumstances is surrender, for the area from which they can continue to draw supplies will be so restricted that they would soon be starved out, and it will be impossible for them to replenish their stock of ammunition. The end of the struggle in the Free State, therefore, seems close at hand. When that is reached, the whole force of the British will be thrown into the Transvaal, and we shall then see what power of resistance is left in the Transvaalers who are at the end of their tether.

There is only one prison in the district, and though its jailer receives a fair salary, his position is a sinecure. In the past few years there has been only one inmate of the prison. There are several hotels, but in most of them there are no tables and no one dreams of locking his door when this applicant is provided. When hungry folk enter the restaurants they find a liberal supply and variety of eatables spread out on the counters. Each helps himself to what he desires, and at the end of his meal deposits the money he owes at the cashier's desk. The Germans seem to have created another Arcadia in the southern part of Brazil.

In the Democratic Club.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN: Sir: Some of the small fry around this clubhouse talk very confidently, but the oldest and wisest folk that Bryan and Stevenson haven't a word to say.

No matter what a phony says, the above is the only sane advice that can be given to the Bryan and Stevenson crowd. Bryan and Stevenson haven't a word to say.

"But we Democrats are on the trust," I said.

"Yes, you are. Major Van Wick reviled against trusts with 2,760 shares of free trust in his pocket and the post office in New York. Then there's Hildebrand, the 'Messiah of the President's' monopoly. These things, when I think about them, make me shudder."

A BUSH TO PORTO RICO.

Enforcement of the Immigration Law Needed to Keep Out Cheap Labor.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Roman Dobbler, immigrant inspector at New York, who was sent to Porto Rico in May to look into the requirements of the island in respect to the immigration service, returned to Washington to-day and made his report. He recommends that stations be established in San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez, and that a vigorous enforcement of the Federal Immigration law be carried out. He said this afternoon:

"Porto Rico already has a surplus of laborers and there is no room for the cheap labor that has rushed into the island in a continual flow, especially from neighboring islands, since the American occupation. The most undesirable class comes from the British West Indies, where negroes who speak English have thought they might have a better chance in Porto Rico than in the United States. These negroes, and these lines bring immigrants from Mexico and the Leeward Islands and also from Europe. The United States has during times of revolution there. Political agitators come from South America and are particularly undesirable."

"At present the collectors on the island are trying to carry out the Immigration law, but are having a hard time of it. There are a few people who have been coming in from the British West Indies, Martinique and St. Thomas, and there has been a considerable influx of cheap labor from native laborers and those who have rushed in ready to work at cheap wages."

RED CROSS REORGANIZATION.

An Association Formed Under the Charter Recently Granted by Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The American National Red Cross to-day surrendered its charter of incorporation under the law of the District of Columbia, and reorganized under the national charter granted by special act of Congress at the last session. More than a majority of the fifty-five incorporators named by the act were either present or represented at to-day's meeting.

Constitution and by-laws were adopted and Messrs. Clara Barton, H. B. Warner, Stephen E. Barton, Miss Ellen Spencer Mussey, William H. Taft, Jr., and J. H. C. Macfarland of the District of Columbia; Walter P. Phillips of Connecticut, W. H. Mitchell of New York, and J. H. C. Macfarland of New York, A. C. Kaufman of South Carolina, Joseph Gardner of Indiana, Gen. Daniel Hastings of Pennsylvania and John H. McLean of California were elected members of the Board of Control, which will choose officers.

Presidential Ticket Ancestry.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In THE SUN of to-day, in an article on the Presidential Ticket, you state that President McKinley is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Etymological authorities who have made the President's genealogy the subject of some investigation have been unable to discover any Scotch strain in his pedigree. The McKinley ancestors were settled for many generations in Ireland previous to their advent in this country. The Irishmen who came here during the latter part of the eighteenth century called themselves Irishmen without any Scotch prefix—they would have resented being called Scotch-Irishmen. These emigrants named their settlements after their birthplaces and they came to this country as fugitives from English injustice and misrule.

The Scotch-Irishman, like the Anglo-Saxon American, is one of the ludicrous discoveries of the last quarter of a century. It is a fact that large settlements of Scotch were made in Ulster at various periods of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. But it is a fact that Scotch was originally settled by Irishmen. Therefore, these Scotchmen were not returning to the mother country.

You say that Gov. Roosevelt is of Holland descent. That is true. He is of the original members of the American-Irish Society. His membership of which is entitled to mention of record. But let us see what he has to say upon the subject.

"I am half Irish, as well as half Dutch. I have had occasion to visit a New England Senator, a very intelligent man, who has written me, saying that the Dutch are a conquered race, that he says is perfectly true, but that the other half of me, the Irish, has avenged the Dutch."

At a dinner given to Joseph H. Choate at the Union League Club, New York, on Dec. 22, 1898, reported in the New York Tribune, the Governor said:

"Your ancestors, and my ancestors, too, for although your ancestors were English and mine mainly Dutch and Irish, still fundamentally we fought for the same thing."

At a dinner given to Joseph H. Choate at the Union League Club, New York, on Dec. 22, 1898, reported in the New York Tribune, the Governor said:

"Your ancestors, and my ancestors, too, for although your ancestors were English and mine mainly Dutch and Irish, still fundamentally we fought for the same thing."

Meeting With a Sad Democrat.

A tired delegate from the Bryan convention came to the smoker at Indianapolis. He was weary, reflective and mournful. He didn't look like a man returning from victory. He didn't seem to be satisfied with anything. He sat down, put three fingers on his brow and looked down. Then he breathed a long breath and sighed.

"Enthusiastic convention at Kansas City," I said.

"Nominations strong men," I said with an upward inclination.

"Some think so, Eli," he sighed.

"Why we Democrats haven't made any mistake," I said.

"Might have done better," then he looked at me over his fingers and watered his underburn himself. Then, scratching his ear and thinking two minutes, he continued:

"Yes, we all thought we did it, but on reflection we didn't. The party wasn't in it. Do you know?" he said slowly. "That the delegates from the States that carried the Electoral vote—447 votes did not vote free silver. 16 to 1, at all, but Bryan with 161 delegates behind him knocked us out. Is that Democratic?"

"O, that's all right," I said. "We will win on Imperialism!"

"Imperialism? Why Bryan drew his Colonel's salary to put up the American flag in Porto Rico and Manila. Does he think we patriotic Americans are going to pull it down? Imperialism? Why we can't have imperialism without an Empire. No, it is expansion or contraction, and we Democrats will not contract the nation. We'll pull down no flag."

"But the sympathy in the platform for the Boers—won't that catch the masses?" I asked.

"Catching what? What? Catching Africa, Eli, got to be with America. The fact is," said the broken-hearted delegate, "we've got no platform that an honest, patriotic Democrat can stand on. Any boy knows that free silver is a 150 cents bonus on the product of the silver mine owner, and the loss to the Government will have to be paid some day by the cotton planter. The farmer or the manufacturer are not in it. Neither is the shop man or the cowboy. The old free trade and free silver platform is played out. It will not deceive the people again. Grover's free trade policy, which broke up his fortune, starved the laborer, made a deficit and sent gold out of the country. On the top of this they place free coinage and ask 25,000,000 Americans to double the price of silver for 1,400,000 people."

"Yes, Eli, I'm a Democrat, but Tammany Hall, Bryan, Aldrich and Tillman have got us into their kind of a side show, and we are walking backward."

"But we Democrats are on the trust," I said.

"Yes, Eli, you are. Major Van Wick reviled against trusts with 2,760 shares of free trust in his pocket and the post office in New York. Then there's Hildebrand, the 'Messiah of the President's' monopoly. These things, when I think about them, make me shudder."

WAR ON CONTRACT LABORERS.

Effort to Stop Their Importation at New Orleans to Work in Sugar Fields.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 10.—For several years there have been complaints that a large number of contract laborers, mainly Italians, have come to New Orleans to work in the sugar industry. Wages are high there, and the Italian laborers are in great demand and find employment the moment they land; indeed, there are usually a score or more planters or overseers in waiting when each vessel arrives from Italy, and the Italians no sooner step from the steamer than they start to the sugar fields. The Immigration Commissioner has declared that he believed that many of the immigrants have come under contract, but that he has been impossible to prove it or hold the immigrants.

The Treasury Department has undertaken to break up the practice. The secret force of inspectors was, therefore, increased when the steamer Palermo arrived here, Immigration Commissioner Montgomery of New Orleans being reinforced by Immigration Commissioner Levy of Galveston and several physicians of the United States Marine Hospital at New Orleans. There has been a far more rigid inspection of the vessel, so that 150 of the 300 immigrants have been rejected for medical reasons, because they came under contract. Some of the 150 may yet be able to obtain passage on a ship which will carry more Italian immigrants than the Palermo than it ever did before and will more careful about the passenger brings to New Orleans. It is thought that one or two more rigid examinations will break up contract labor immigration.

DOG MEAT IN GERMANY.

It is Eaten While Many First-Class Products Are Excluded by a New Law.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Consul-General Guenther writes from Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, that the high price of other meat, not only horse meat, but also dog meat is used by people as an article of food in Germany. The new Meat Inspection bill, called here "a law to raise the price of meat," does not adequately protect the consumer against the use of dog meat. Many first-class products from the country. According to the statistical yearbook of Germany, the consumption of horse meat in 1898, and in Breslau, Chemnitz, Dresden, Leipzig, Zwickau and other places dogs are slaughtered for food.

FOR A FIVE-CENT FARE.

Comes for Ex-Senator McNulty to See the Attorney-General To-day.

Baldwin & Ward, attorneys for former Senator P. W. McNulty, in the proceedings to stop the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from charging a five-cent fare to you the enclosed letter received by McNulty from the Attorney-General. McNulty is in the proceedings to stop the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from charging a five-cent fare to you the enclosed letter received by McNulty from the Attorney-General. McNulty is in the proceedings to stop the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from charging a five-cent fare to you the enclosed letter received by McNulty from the Attorney-General.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF CHINA.

Desires of Peace and Fidelity of the Avarice of Other Nations.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Taking in view of the situation of the enclosed letter received by McNulty from the Attorney-General. McNulty is in the proceedings to stop the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from charging a five-cent fare to you the enclosed letter received by McNulty from the Attorney-General. McNulty is in the proceedings to stop the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from charging a five-cent fare to you the enclosed letter received by McNulty from the Attorney-General.

On my part, I would be glad to direct your attention to a few facts which lie at the bottom of the Russian point of view of the present situation in China. First, the Russian point of view is not one of despise the Manchurians, no more than they despise or underestimate the capacities or courage of the people of any other civilization that is different from their own. In fact, the Russian is a firm believer in the "moral superiority" of his own race.

Second—Russians living as they do next door to China, and in good understanding with the Chinese people, have had the so-called missionary and "civilizing" efforts of other nations there constantly before their eyes. They have seen the results of the "civilizing" efforts of other nations there constantly before their eyes. They have seen the results of the "civilizing" efforts of other nations there constantly before their eyes.

Third—Russians living as they do next door to China, and in good understanding with the Chinese people, have had the so-called missionary and "civilizing" efforts of other nations there constantly before their eyes. They have seen the results of the "civilizing" efforts of other nations there constantly before their eyes. They have seen the